For the National Era THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

A proposition in regard to the origin of African Slavery in America has often been ad vanced, and will be found in the speech of Mr Preston, of Kentucky, made in reply to Gerrit Smith, which I be ieve to be erroneous, and therefore propose to refute. The following extract from that speech is what I allude to:

"It is a historical fact, and worthy of note, that the first Abolition'st was the first person who introduced African Slavery upon the shores of America. Las Casas, the Bishop of Chiapas, after Cortez conquered Mexico, felt the deepest compassion for the Indians who were allotted as slaves to his Spanish adventurers. He petitioned the King of Spain that these Indian slaves should be enfranchised, and that the more robust and hardy negroes of the African coast should be imported. His prayer was granted, and it is to him the thraldom of The misfortunes of Moxico at this hour are, in my opinion, attributable in a great measure to the indiscreet philanthropy of Les Cassa."

Robertson, in his History of America, has

Robertson, in his History of America, his given a pretext for such a statement, just as Macaulay did for the gress espersion contained in his book upon the cheracter of Wm. Penn. The Abbe Gregoire pullished, some years ago, a defence of Las Casas against the degrading imputation so of en cast upon him. The following are some of his arguments. The slave trade between Africa and the West Indias commenced according to Herrara himself. dies commenced, according to Herrera himsel" (the first, and, indeed, the only accuser of Las Casas,) before the epoch of his intended project. Casas,) before the epoch of his intended project. Herrera (from whom other authors have negligently taken the fact, upon his bare word) does not quote a single authority in support of his assertion that Las Casas recommended the importation of negroes into Hispaniola. The charge itself was first published thirty-five years after the death of Lan Casas. All writers antecedent to Herrera, and contemporary with him, are silent on that subject, although sevese were the avowed cuemi s of La Casas. Herrera's veracity on these points is much disputed, and he displays violent prejudice against the man he accuses. It may be added that he was greatly indebted, as a historian of the West Indies, to Las Casas. In the numerous writings of Las Casas kimself, still extant, there is not one word in favor of slavery of any kind, but they abound with reasoning and invective against it is every shape; and amongst his elequent appeals and comprehensive plans on behalf of the oppres-ed Indians, there is not a solitary hint in favor of the African slave trade. He only twice mentions the negroes through his multifarious writings In one instance he merely names them, as living in the islands, (in a manuscript in the National Library at Paris,) and in the same work he proposes no other remedy for the miseries of the aboriginal inhabitants, than the suppression of the repartimentos, or divi-sions of the repartimentos, or divi-sions of the real end of the soil on which they are born. In another memorial, after detailing at great length the measures which ought to be pursued for the redress of the Indians, (the proper opportunity, certainly, to advocate the negro slave trade, if he approved it,) he adds, "The Indians are not more tormented by their masters and the different public efficere, than by their servants and by the ne-groes." The Abbe shows that even Herrera's groes." The Abbe shows that even Herrera's language did not justify that of Robortson, the historian of America, Herrera merely stating that he suggested the procuring of a cargo of negroes, to relieve the Indians in the custure of the carth and the labor of the mines; also, to procure a great number of working men from Europe, who should pass over into these regions with certain privileges, and on certain conditions, which he detailed. The Abbe further was a "The ceims of he in the content of the certain privileges, and the certain conditions, which he detailed. The Abbe further was a "The ceims of the certain for the certain for the certain privileges, and the certain conditions which he detailed. The Abbe further was a content of the certain privileges and the certain conditions which he certain the certain says: "The crime of having first recom-led the importation of African slaves into slands, is attributed by three writers of the niancy,) to Cheevus, and by two others to the Flemish nobility themselves, who obtained a monopoly of the trade." A translation of Gregoire's Defence of Las Casas was published Gregoire's Defence of Las Casas was published in 1803, by H. D. Symonds, Paternoster Row.

By way of confirming the Abbe Gregoire's argument, I insert a translation of an original Latin bull issued as early 23 1537, by Pope Paul III, and which I found many years ago, inserted in a note to Clavigero's History of that

Pope Paul III, to all the faithful in Christ om these letters shall come, health and

Mexico. It shows that the "church" of that

day gave no countenance to the enslavement of those who were considered heathen.

The truth itself, which neither deceives not can be deceived, when confirming the primi-tive preachers in their apostolic effice, thus en-joins: "Go ye, teach all nations" This intive preachers in their apostolic effice, thus enjoins: "Go ye, teach all nations" This inludes all, without distinction, seeing all are
capable of the discipline of faith, which the
enemy of all good, beholding and envying the
human race, and continually endeavoring to
destroy every spark of virtue, hath devised a
plan, bitherio unknown, whereby the Gentiles
may be prevented from receiving the word of
God, and thereby attaining salvation, by means
whereof he hath stirred up some of his satellites to fill up the messure of their covetousnose. These satellites, under pretence that the ness. These satellites, under pretence that the natives of the Eastern and Western Indies were able of receiving the Christian faith, boldert that they are to be treated as boastand be reduced to a state of abject submisflictions which they impose on them in servi-ide, that they would blush to inflict equally were on the beasts which are subject to their

inworthy of so great an honor,) by virtue of constoral authority on the earth, over the sh sheep who are not of this fold, ardent-us to bring all within the sheep who are not of this fold, argent-ous to bring all within the sacred en-regarding these Indians as true men. ly capable of receiving the Christian but to run thereto, it therefore seemed ons to provide an especial remedy, by ing that the Indians and all other nations to this, is wicked and vain; and we or direct that those Indians and other na-be invited to the established faith, by the weaching of the word of God and the exam-te of a good life.

By apprents.

a spectatic authority we decree and de-sour will, by these present letters, not per-ing any obstruction or opposition from any on whatever.
iven at Rome, in the year 1537, in the 3d
of our Pont-finate.

Hon, William H. Seward, Senator Chase and Senator Adams of Mississippi, is the city last evening. Mr. New de to Auburn this morning to Auburn this morning, to spend the sal recess with his family; Mr. Adhis way to Boston; and Mr. Chase several days in the city, as the wid Austin, jr., E-q.

New York Times.

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era. in Cincinonti and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1854. "THE SAME LAW-BREAKING, SEDITIOUS

"Treason festers in Boston, and has its pe-

reason testers in boson, in the lest war with Great Britain; that it was when Shadrach was rescued, the same law-breaking, seditions boston."—Richmond (Va) Examiner. Yes-the bad habits of the Revolution still

ling to Boston, which now is as much hated by the Aristocracy of Slavery as it was by the Aristocracy of England, when Lord Grenville attempted to enforce the Stamp Act, and Lord North shut up its port, on account of its seditions. The prejudices of education are not quite overcome in that "law-breaking" city Much allowance should be made for her unfortunate training in revolutionary times, under Hancock, Otis, and Adams. They had s way of resisting authority and speaking evil of dignities, which savored somewhat of sedition; indeed, it is safe to say that "Treason began to "fester" in Boston ro far back as the year 1764, when a town meeting of its citizens protested against Grenville's schome of taxation without representation, and recommended a combination of the Colonies in de fence of their common interests. It broke out into an "eruption" the next year, when stamps prepared in Great Britain, by order of the Cen tral Power, were sent to Government officials in the Colonies, to sell them. There was a great elm in Boston, which the seditious oppouents of the Stamp Act styled "Liberty Tree," under which they concected their treason able schemes, and on whose branches they cometimes hung effigies of persons conspicuou or their Administration zeal. Inflamed to desperation, one day, by the seditious hafrangues of self-styled patriots, the Liberty men went straightway to the house of Oliver, Sec etary of the Colony, s.amp-disiributor for Massachusetts, pulled down a small beilding intended for a stamp-office, and frightened the ficial into a resignation. The pestiferous oreachers were also at work. Jonathan May hew, a congregational minister, descended from his exalted place, to dabble in the dirty waters of politics, and preached a sermon against the Stamp Act, taking for his text, would they were even cut off, that trouble

It is even suspected that Boston was the birthplace of that actorious order, called Sons of Liberty," which everywhere busied i'self in stirring up "sedition." Meantime, "Treason" continued to "fester," and there was another "eruption" in 1768. Certain Government officials, attempting to enforce me severe regulations of the Administration n commerce, were obliged to seek shelter un der cover of a company of British artillery, and a town meeting in Fance'l Hall demanded from the Governor the removal of the ship of war from the harbor.

To put down this " seditious " spirit, the Government ordered two regiments of soldiers from Halifax and two from Ireland, but the People, getting wind of it, sent out a notice for a convention of delegates from all the towns in the Province, to be held in Boston in ten days, Life of Cardinal Ximenes, (who rendered him self illustrious by his opposition to the trade in advising all persons not provided with arms to arrived, and General Gage undertook to have them "quartered" at the expense of the town eople, in accordance with instructions from the Home Government; but the "seditious" town set the instructions at defiance, refused them "lodging, bedding, firing," and the General was obliged to support them as he could The English aristocracy hereupon was as much incensed as the Examiner is now, and denounced Boston as "factious and rebellious." Franklin wrote home-" Every man in England regards himself as a piece of a sovereign over America, seems to jostle himself into the throne with the King, and talks of our subjects in the Colonies."

The soldiery of the Government being sta oned in the street and about Fancuil Hall to overawe the People, they became subject to all kinds of annoyances; and at last a collision took place, in which several "seditious lawbreaking" citizens were killed. Forthwith the misguided People assembled in town meeting, esolved that the troops must be removed, and appointed a committee to wait upon the Gov. ernor and the General, and make known their emands. Strange to say, the treasonable equisition was promptly complied with-the roops were removed.

So Treason continued to "fester," till the last great "eraption"-when fifty "seditions" perons disguised as Mohawks, boarded the tea els in Boston harbor, on the evening of December 16, 1773, and in the course of two hours upplied three hundred and forty-two chests-of

Thus, for ten years, was Boston trained to se tion and law breaking, and what is very ou rions, Virginia admired her deeds, responded to her appeals, and pledged the lives and property of its citizens to sustain her! The secre of this was-Boston was committed to the death against the exercise of arbitrary, unconstituional power by the Administration in England. It was loyal, willing to obey just laws, but determined to maintain its rights against usurpation. This was why the Virginians of that day loved her, and stood shoulder to shouller with her. Patrick Henry was himself as "se itons and law-breaking" as Hancock or Adams There was no time, during that whole period. when a repeal of the unconstitutional laws of the Government, would not have allayed disopient, suppressed sedition, proved a complete

Grenville vindicated the Stamp Act as the Sovernment efficials now vindicate the Fugitive Act. The noble Pitt denounced it, and denied its constitutionality. Grenville retort-ed, by charging upon the opposition of Pitt and his friends, the tumults, and violent resistance of the Americans. In the spirit of cerain Pro-Slavery Senators of this day, he exsimed-"The seditions spirit of the Colonies was its birth to the faction in this House

opinions of the agitations and tumults aroused nstitutional and odious acts of Govern ment?

"A charge is brought against gentlemen sitting in this House, of giving birth to sedition in America. The freedom with which they have spoken their sentiments against this unhappy act is impoted to them as a crime. [Grenville, doubtle a had his Union, a Court Journal, too.—Ed. Era.] But the imputation shall not discourage me. We are told America is obstinate—America is almost in open rebellion. Sur! I reside that America has rerebellion. Sir, I rejoice that America has re-sisted. Three millions of People so dead to all the feelings of liberty revoluntarily to submit to be slaves, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest. The Americans have been aroused. They have been driven to madness by injestice. Will you runish them for the madness you have occasioned? No! Let this country be the first to resume its prudence and tempor; I will pledge my self for the Colonie , that, on their part, animouty and re-

He who runs may read. Unless the Oligarthy of Slavery be given over to destruction, wil' not emulae the Aristocracy of England. which persisted in its odious exactions till compelled Revolution. But one thing, we repeat, prevents the resort to this extreme remedy now; and that is, the conviction among the People of the Free States that they have eaceful mode of redress through the Ballot Box, and that till they have tried the full power of this, they themselves are responsible for the odious burdens imposed upon them by the Slave

A PLAN FOR FREEDOM"-"SQUATTER SOV-

EREIGNTY." At the last session of the Leg'slature Massachusetts, an act of incorporation wro granted for an "EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY," the orporators being Benjamin C. Clark, Isaac ivermore, Charles Allen, Isaac Davis, Wilham G. Bates, Stephen C. Phillips, Charles C. Hazewell, Alexander H. Be'lock, Henry Wil on, James S. Whitney, Samuel E. Sewa'l, Samuel G. Howe, James Holland, Moses Kimball, James D. Green, Francis W. Bird, Otis Clapp, Anson Burlingame, Eli Thayer, and Otis lich, their associates, successors, and assigns.

The great object is, to ass't emigrants t ettle the Western Territories, thereby proparating Freedom and Free Labor. The capital tock is not to exceed \$5,000,000, to be in rested in real or personal estate, provided not nore than \$20,000 be invested in real estate

"Sec 3. The capital stock of said corporation he!! be divided into shares of \$100 each; but to more than \$4 on the share sha!! be assessed during the year 1854, and no more than \$10 on the share shall be assested in any one year

Sec. 4. At all meetings of the stockhold re, each stockholder sha'l be entitled to come yo's for each share held by him: provided more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes by proxy."

May 10th, the Corporators met at the Stat House of Boston, and appointed Eli Thayer, A. H. Bullock, E. E. Hale, of Worcester, Rich ard Hildreth, and Osis Clapp, of Boston, mmittee, to report a plan of operations, From their report the Tribune copies the following extracts, showing the general objects of the Association, and the mode by which they are to be attained.

"The Emigrant Aid Company has been in corporated to protect emigrants, as far as may be, from the inconversences we have enumerated. Its duty is to organize emigration to the West, and bring it into a system. This duty, which should have been attempted long ago, is

"The Legislature has granted a charter, with a capital sufficient for these purposes.

This capital is not to exceed \$5,000,000. In no single year are a sessments to a larger amount than ten per cent. to be called for. The corporators believe that if the Company be organized at once, as soon as the subscription to the stock amount: to \$1,000,000, the annual income to be derived from that amount and the subsequent subscriptions, may be so appropriated as to render most emential ser-vice to the emigrant; to plant a free State in ansas, to the lasting advantage of the coun try; and to return a very handsome profit to the stockholders upon their investment.

"To accomplish the object in view, it is recommended, 1st, that the Directors contract immediately with some one of the competing lines of travel for the conveyance of 20,000 persons from the Northern and Middle States, that place in the West which the Director

whall select for their first settlement.

"It is believed that passage may be obtained in so large a contract, at ha'f the price paid by individuals. We recommend that emigrants receive the full advantage of this diminution of price, and that they be forwarded in companies of two hundred, as they apply, at these reduced

rates of travel.

"2. It is recommended that at such points as the Directors select for places of settlement, they sha!! at once construct a boarding-house or receiving house — in which three hundred persons may receive temporary accommodasuch houses be enlarged as necessity may dictate. The new comers or their families may thus be provided for, in the necessary interval which clapses while they are making their selection of a location.

"3. It is recommended that the Directoral procure and send forward steam saw-mills and such other machines as their

mills, and such other machines as shall which cannot, however, be purchased or car-ried out conveniently by individual settlers. These machines may be leared or run by the These machines may be leaced or run by the company's agent. At the same time, it is desirable that a printing presale sent out, and a weekly newspaper established. This would be the organ of the company's agents; would extend information regarding its settlement, and be from the very first an index of that love of freedom and of good morals, which it is to be hoped may characterize the State now to be

"4. It is recommended that the company's agents locate and take up for the company's benefit the sections of land in which the boarding house and n'ils are located, and no others. And further, that whenever the Territory shall be organized as a free State, the Directors shall be organized as a f lispose of all its interests, then replace by the sales the money laid out, declare a dividend to the stockholders; and, e stockholders; and,
5. That they then select a new field, an

make similar arrangements for the settlement and organization of another free State of this

"Under the plan proposed, it will be but two or three years before the Company can dispose of its property in the Territory first occupied— and reimburse itself for its first expenses. At that time—in a State of 70,000 inhabitants, it What said the fearless Pitt—what were his each—on which its boarding houses and mills

stand—and the churches and school-houses which it has rendered necessary. From these centres will the attlements of the State have radiated. In others words these points will then be the large commercial positions of the new State. If there were only one such—its value, at at the region should be so far peopled, would make a very large dividend to the company which sold it, besides restoring its original capitel, with which to easile it to at mpt the same adventure elsewhere.

"It is recommended that a meeting of the stockholders be called on the first Wednesday in June, to organize the company for one year and the corporators, at this time, make a tem porary organization, with power to obtain sub-scriptions to the stock and make any necessary minary arrangements.
"ELI THAYER, for the Committee."

A temporary organization was effected, by President, and Dr. Thomas H. Webb, of Boston, ecretary. A meeting was held to sustain it at Worcester, at which encouraging letters were read from members of Congress Books of subscription were opened in Boston, Worces ter, and New York. In Washington, influential members of Congress are going zealously into the movement. In New York, the friends of Freedom have hailed it with delight. A oreliminary meeting was held at the Astor Horse last week at which President King, of Columbia College presided. The Tribune says:

"There was quite a full attendance of gentlemen, who felt a deep int rest in the subject. A committee were appoint 1 to superintend the business of obtaining subscriptions, and to represent the subscribers in the meeting of the Society, to be held in Boston on Wednesday next. The meeting was not of a nature to warrant the publication of all the details of its proceedings, nor is it nece sary. The object is already fully understood, and the meeting addressed itself to its furtherance by such measures as were thought bett adapted to the purpose. When its organization and acts are more pose. When its organization and acts are more fully matured, we she'll be able to give further

"We are in receipt of additional letters making inquiries and tendering further sub-scriptions. The plan is received by all with pre-eminent favor, and enlists the warmest sympathies of the friends of Freedom."

The movement is a popular movement in be half of popular institutions. The Slaveholder and Non-Slaveholders are now brought face to face, and the struggle is, who shall possess the Territories—the owners of labor, or the laborrs themselves; an Oligarchy of not more than four hundred thousand masters of slaves, or twenty millions of People whose best interests are trampled upon by Slavery. Let "the Emigrant Aid Society" be everywhere welcomed and sustained and no time be lost in carrying out its plans.

But, let not emigrant; who can help them elves, await the operation of this As ociation et them follow the example of the five hun lred Germans, who have already gone from Cincinnati to Kansas. That is the Territory first to settle. Secure Kansas, and Nebraska will be safe. Since we are to have "Squatter Sovereignty," let us have free "mbcd, freeor'ed, squatters. Let the freemen of the West, let the men of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Massouri, who have been kept down by the crushing competition of Slave Labor, pour into the Territory, and establish Free Labor institutions, so that they may sit under their own vines and their own fig-trees.

The Tribune saye:
"It will be seen that a meeting of the stack olders is to be held on the first Wednesday of June, at Boston. Meantime, subscriptions ca be made by those who desire to do so, at the office of the payer, either by letter or in person. The co-operation of the friend of the enterprise in this city is earnestly derived, and a for the ov pose of obtaining it. It is expected that, a er the pe. nament organization of the company is effected, on the 7th of Jone, public nge w'l be held in Boston and the city and elsewhere, to ferther the object of the un-dertaking. The spirit which has been aroused throughout the free States by the perfid of our rulers, is such that we cannot entertain a doubt that, under proper auspices, the se in of our principal cities, but that of the innumer-able flourishing towes and villages scattered throughout the free States."

A CONSERVATIVE OPINION.—The New York Times congratulates the country on the supremacy of "law and order" in Boston; but

"Some may dream that the Union has been strengthened by this result. They will live to tories of slaveholding avariee and inhumanity, over inherent justice and the public conscience, to plant in the public mind a detestation of the spirit of slavery, which will sweep the Constitution and the Union from its fiery and estructive track."

No. no: the Constitution is good enough, it the People will but use justly the powers it confers.

If one hair of Charles Summer's head is in jured in consequence of the advice of the Pierce organ, Mr. Pierce may make up his mind to reside henceforth south of the Potomac. He would find the air of the North too cold for im forever .- Worcester Spy.

Never fear : Mr. Sumner's person is safe Washington, and President Pierce will be safe n the North that he has betrayed. Let no regard be paid to words that mean nothing Higher views and pobler means demand the attention of all.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.-On Wednesday, June 7 the Legislature of this State is to assemble. On Thursday, the new Governor is to be inaugurated. In a few days it will be known whether he People of New Hampshire or the Cabinet at Washington is stronger in that body. Two Senators are to be elected. We think that, in view of the known centiments of the People of the State, the gentlemen chosen should be able to promptly a sent to the following resolution

" Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, That we are in favor of the passage of a law by Congress, forever prokibiting Slavery in New Mexico and California, and in all other territories now acquired or hereafter to be acquired by the United States, in which Slavery does not exist at the time of such acquisition."

This resolution was reported to the Senate of New Hampshire in 1848, by Harry Hibbard, at present a Representative in Congress. He has recently stultified himself in voting for the Ne bracks bill, though, it is believed, under the offuence of very strong inducements Now Hampshire stultify itself also? Has it strong indecements to fall from its integrity,

and to serve the dark Power of Slavery?

CONGRESS.

The Senate met to-day at 12 o'clock, and, after the reading of the journal, on motion Mr. Stuart, the body adjourned till Thursday next.

The House proceedings were of like tenor.

THE BROOKLYN BIOT.

By perusing our extracts from the morning papers, and despatches to-day received, the eader will learn that a miserable imposi has been played off upon this community. We are constrained by a sense of duty to denounce this proceeding as base and unprincipled. The telegraphic agents should be held to accountability for it. We invite the attention of the morning papers to the subject.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

In the election of Mayor, Councilmen, and Assessors, to-day, a very full vote is being polled, and much interest is exhibited; but we are gratified in knowing that, thus far, (3 P M.,) perfect order and good feeling has prevailed.

PATAL CASUALTIES.

The body of a man, supposed to be an Irish nan, and about 36 years old, was found in Rock Creek, near Georgetown, yesterday. It s believed that he fell in and was drowned or Saturday night.

A little boy, about five years old, son of Mr Streekes, residing near the Observatory, in this city, was drowned in the canal, in that neighorhood, at noon yesterday. He had left his father at the river's bank to go home, and the father, following some fifteen minutes after, found the poor little fellow in the canal, quite

Inquests were held in both cases

THINGS IN BOSTON -- R. H. Dana, one of the ounsel for Burns, was knocked down on his way home, at night, in the streets of Boston, by slung shot. It is supposed that the provocation was, the severity of his language towards some of the assistants of the Marshal.

At one o'clock on the morning of the third three images were found suspended from the flag staff on the Common, with the following names attached: Marshal Freeman, Benjamin F. Hallett, and Commissioner Loring, with divers descriptive epithets fastened to them.

THE BELLS AT MANCHESTER, PAWTUCKET and other places in New England, were tolled, when it was announced that Burns was given

FIVE HUNDRED MINISTERS held a Conven on in Boston during the late proceedings in that place, and after conferring upon the pres ent condition of the country, resolved to take neasures for uniting and organizing the religious sentiment of all denominations again-

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MASSACHU serrs.—The Governor has appointed Hon. Ju-lius Rockwell, of Pittsfield, United States Senator, in place of Hon. Edward Everett, resigned Mr. Rockwell has been a Representative in Congress from Berkshire county, and Speaker of the Massachusetta House of Representative He is an Anti-Slavery While.

HORRIBLE MURDERS .- Mr. James, a farmer. his wife and a negro lad, were bruta"y mordered at Mithold, Long Island, on Friday night while in bed. Nicholas Dane, an Irishmar formerly in the employ of Mr. Wickham, is mspected of being the perpetrator of the hor-

A SUPPOSED PIRATE ON THE OCEAN .- The arque Gem of the Sea, at New York vester day, from New Orleans, reports that on the 28th ult., in lat. 36, she was chared three days by a suspicions schooner, filled with men. She had every appearance of a piratical craft. We suppose she was a "long, low, rakish-looking

RIOT AT BROOKLYN .- The papers of this norning contain telegraphic despatches from New York, of the following tenor, dated at a late hour last night:

"A riot occurred at Brooklya this afternoon between some Irish Catholics and a number of Americans who had been down to hear a street prencher.

A meeting of citizens is now being held is the Park. Several persons who escaped from Brooklya spoke. They all concur in the state-ment, that while the Americans were walking arm in an down Main street from Smith, where they had been to hear a street preacher, they were suddenly fired upon from the windows of the Irish houses on both sides of the

"The Americans, after being attacked, re "The Americans, after being attacked, re-turned to Catharine street ferry, and many suc-ceeded in getting on the boat; while others, numbering 100, were left behind in the ferry house, where they are now imprisoned, the ferry boat having stapped running, and the frish having blocked up the other side.

"At the meeting in the Park, it was resolv-

od that those present arm and proceed to Brooklyn by other ferries, to release their com-rades. The vote was carried by a unanimous rades. The vote was carried by a unanimous

at six o'clock, before the Americans came along, says that the street was then filed with lrish, armed with stones, vitriol bottles, &c., awaiting the approach of the Americans. All that the Americans were walking quietly along paying no attention to the groans and hisses with which they were first saluted. "The loss of life at Brooklyn was greatly

exaggerated. Only two persons were killed-one a policeman, and the other a boy, who was shot through the forehead, and instantly killed. Many were terribly injured, especially the Irish, who resisted the police. Large

ly the Irish, who resisted the police. Large numbers of Irish are under arrest.

"A regiment has been ordered out. Four companies of Americans are on guard, and the rest at the armory. Two Irish companies took arms from the armory, and marched out without orders, going to South Brooklyn, away from the scene of the riot. A collision between the military is feared, as the companies say

The Americans shut up at Catharine street ferry got over safe.
All is now quiet.

All this is no doubt exaggerated .- Ed. Era

Some time since, (say two months, I sent two shillings to J. Clay Parker, E.q., Hagerstown, Maryland, agreeable to his card in the Era, in order to obtain the information he advertised to impart, and I have wrote him once or twice since, but am still without his reply; and, as I think he is playing possum, let others beware how they get trapped.

T. R. STARKHOUSE

We hope it may turn out that Mr. Stark house is mistaken. At all events, we publish what he says, for the benefit of Mr. Parker.

Not long since, we received a similar com-plaint about Mr. Cook, an advertiser in Indiana. The complainant undertook, also, to cen sure us for printing his advertisements. We do not plead guilty. Mr. Cook advertises a book, which he says is a compilation of all the receipts and secret ways of making money which have lately appeared in the newspapers, and he states his price. We see no more harm in advertising that book, than other books of receipts so olen advertised by bookse'lers. Readers of newspapers must judge for themselves whether they will buy the books or not. We do not know either of these advertisers but, as they pay us our bills, we took it for granted they were honest. It is possible that their failure in the cases named to us, is owing to accident of some kind. If it can be shown that they are in the habit of receiving money, and then refusing to send in return what they promise in their advertisements, let it be shown. Publishers will no longer advertise for them, nor will the People be imposed upon.

INDIANA .- The Lafayette Courier, Madiso Courier, Princeton Clarion, and New Albana Ledger, (all Democratic organs.) are dissatis fied with the proceedings at the recent Demo eratic State Convention, in endorsing the viola-tion of twice-n"ghted raith, for the benefit of a Presidential aspirant, and call upon their Democratic cotemporaries not to fall to de-nounce the schemes of the political trickstors

WISCONSIN.—The press breathes but on spirit of opposition to the conspiracies of the slave power. Several papers advise the casting off of party ties and a union of all favorable to Freedom. In Racine county, at Mount Pleas ant, a meeting was held on the 27th May, to forther this object, W. A. Foster presiding, at

which it was

"Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to all legislation that has a tendency to extend or perpetuate the curse of American Slavery, and that we will do all that our influence or votes can do to defeat the measures of ence or votes can do to defeat the measures of the present Administration, in their nefarious designs upon the free Territory of Nebreska and Kansas, and that we are uny leddingly op-pend to letting the free call of our own State be used as a hunting-ground for Ligitive slaves, and that we hereby pledge our selves, lives, for-tunes, and sacred honors, to sustain those who are under bonds for an alleged participation in the rescue or any others who may hereafter in the rescue, or any others who may hereafter do like acts, and we hereby instruct our Dele gates to the County Convention to support the principles of this resolution."

Another step in the subjugation of the North about being taken in this city, in which the State of Virginia appears as the complainant. The reader will recollect the discharge by ha-The reader will recollect the discharge by habeas corpus of the Lemmon slaves, who were proved to have been voluntarily brought by their owner into this State. The slaves were subsequently freed by purchase. The State of Virginia now takes offence at the law of the State of New York, which declars that slaves brought into our jurisdiction shall be free, and having got an appeal from the action of Judge Paine, sends up her attorney general to endeavor to overthrow the local law of this State, and extend the local law of Virginia over us. It is hard to say what the slave power will not It is hard to say what the slave power will not do; but we are tolerably confident that this attempt to legal ze slaveholding in the Empire State will fail. The modest demand of Virbring their slaves to New York, go to Saratogo with them, and turn the white men of the State nto a committee 's watch them, and see that they do not run away from their masters. This is one of the first steps toward that glorious consummation looked for by Tcombs, when he shell triumphantly call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.—N. Y. Tribune.

The case, we understand, is now before the Supreme Court of New York; whence, if the lecision be adverse to Virginia, it will be carried before the Supreme Court of the United

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty." PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN.

THE undersigned proposes to publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania, an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title and, in announcing this purpose, we doom it prope to refer briefly to a few of the general principles which

to refer briefly to a few of the general principles which thail govern our course.

The Scripture teaches that "God created man in his own image," and that all men are consequently brethree. The Declaration of Independence recogn sea this truth when it d clares that "all men are created equal, and that they are codowed by their Creater with certain inaliceable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We believe in the Constitution of the United States, which declares its purpose to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blossings of liberty," and hold that all its provisions should be construed in accordance with this general purpose.

This was the position and purpose of the sa ca

purpose.

This was the position and purpose of the se es of the Revolution, and we, their descendants, should labor to secure the blessings of individual liberty.

We believe in Democracy—a government by the People and for the People—in the Democracy of free thought, free speech, free conscience, free labor, and free men—in the Democracy which loathes Oppression, and which does not bend its back to sustain the interests of a Class, however powerful or imposing its numbers or position. A Democracy which does this, which despises the People, underrates their intelligence, disregards their opinions, and abuses their confidence, we look upon as a pretence and a sham. If man is to be considered merely as a stall fed animal, to be satisfied when filled with creature conforts, then will free citizens and free laborers be considered as a nuisance and an incumbrance; but not when they are rarded at the life-blood of the Republic. We have been told that such a paper as we propose to print cannot live in the atmosphere of Harrisburg, that the politicians of Pennsylvania have so debauched her public sentiment as to crush out all regard for Justice, Humanity and the Rishts of Man as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; but we do not believe this. Every friend of freedom and democracy has a personal interest in the reputation of the Commonwealth, and we trust every friend of the cause will do his part to sustain The FREE CITIZEN and refute this slander on the Keystone State.

TERMS—THE FREE CITIZEN will be printed on a large and handsome sheet, at Two Dellars per year, payable invariably in advance. Three copies will be sent for \$5: 5 copies for \$8; and 10 copies for \$10. No paper will be sent ur'ess the money ac companies the order. Address.

A. M. GANGEWER, Harrisburg, Pa

WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Madison, Wisconsin.

Collections promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," &c., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid. Jan. 5

IMPORTANT TO THE BLIND PATIENTS may be daily seen, at Dr. Knapp's Ey Infirmary, No. 140 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. who are obtaining their sight by having chemical va-pors applied externally, and causing no pain what

(BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH) TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE

FOR DAILY NATIONAL PRA-

German National Musical Association. BALTIMORE, JUNE 5, 11 A. M .- The German

Musical Societies from the Eastern and Middle States, comprising over 1,000 male vocal performers, and an orchestra of 150 instruments, are marching through the city in a grand procession to the Maryland Institute, where they intend to have a grand rehearsal, and this evening give a grand concert. Good order prevails throughout the procession.

Brooklyn Riot.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5 -Nobody was killed at the riot in Brooklyn, but several were wounded. Fifty arrests have been made.

SECOND DESPATCH. NEW YORK, JUNE 5 .- The reported riot in Brooklyn turns out to be a grand flash in the pan. The supposed exaggeration, it is believed, was sent on to affect the Washington city municipal election. Nobody was killed, and but few were slightly wounded. THIRD DESPATCH

New York, June 5.—Everything is quiet in Brookly a. None dead. Additional arrests were made this morning. An examination is taking place of the proceedings.

Injunction of Cochituate Bank. BOSTON, JUNE 5 .- The injunction upon the Cochituate Bank has been made perpetual, and the affairs of the bank are wound up.

Indian Depredations, &c. CHARLESTON, JUNE 3 -The New Orleans

opers have been received.
The New Orleans True Delta calls upon Congress to make provision for the protect of the Texas and New Mexico frontiers the Indians, by sending an organized force of 2 000 mounted riflemen, to strike terror into the red men. The force now there, it says, is to-

The True Della calls the Clayton amendment to the Nebraska bill illiberal and anti-American, and expresses satisfaction at its re-

Papers have been received from Galvesto

A letter states, after describing the fight of Lieut. Cosley and ten men with fifty Redskins, "Within a week past, the Indians have done more mischief than within the lest three years. The Indians are chiefly Comancher, with a few

Muscatores and Sipans."

Six Americans of a Government train were killed by the same band. Other outrages are recorded.

Fire in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., JUNE 5 .- A fire occurred this morning in this city, at 1 o'clock. Burnt Perry & Sons, and Masters & Sons' large ware-houses. Loss \$10,000. Edward S. How, collector of the port, was badly injured by the falling of a wall.

WHEELING, JUNE 5 .- The water in the Ohio river at this point is seven feet deep; at Pitteburg six

Baltimore Races. BALTIMORE, JUNE 5 .- The races here are largely attende

BALTIMORE, JURE 5.—Flour firm—sales 900 barrels Howard Street, at \$9, and 600 barrels City Mills, at \$8.75. Wheat—sales of 7,000 bushels red, at \$2.00 = \$2.13; white, good prime, at \$2.12 a \$2.20; very prime, at \$2.25. Corn—sales of 10,000 bushels white, at 75 a 77 centr; yellow, at 80 centr. Oats rold at 57

key sold at 29 a 30 cents Prices of other ar s unchanged. PHILADELPHIA, June 5,-Floura \$9 12 Whea'—sales of red at \$2,12 a \$2 14 white at \$2 20 a \$2 26 Corn—sales at 82 a

a 62 cents. Rye sold at \$1.07 a \$1.13. Whis

NEW YORK, JUNE 5 - Flour firm-sales of \$9.75 a \$9.87. Wheat-sales of 10 000 bushels red at \$2 05 a \$2 10, Genesee at \$2 50. Cornsales of 35 000 bushels of mixed at 78, yellow 82. Cotton dull. Stocks also dull.

ANOTHER CASE OF FRVER AND AGUE CURED.

A few days ago we recorded an estonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. McLane's Liver Pil's. We have now another to mention, viz that of Mr. James Sharpo, of Madisonburgh, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pil's. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of the country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hopatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. McLane's Pills were not prepared for the "requent but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. Mc-LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be

Liver Pills, now before the public.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills also his celebrated Ver mifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada

VARA : OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo. Price \$1.

I 2mo. Price \$1.

IT is the history of an adopted child, and such a history as must soften the heart and awaken the pity of every reader. It is a story and yet a sermon. Taking the little Vara by the hand, and leading her through the corridors of an eventful life, it leaves upon the mind a genial and lasting impression, which will prove of service. We hope to see it circulated widely —Buffalo Express.

We predict for it an immense sale, and venture to announce the author as a worthy addition to the few distinguished American authors. As a work of art, we place it high. Independently of any aim of plot, the language is both chaste and ornate, frequently pathetic, often humorous. The characters are drawn with great skill, and we can find originals in our mind, who seem to be here carefully pictured.—Newark

A tale of exquisite pathos. - Watchman. Written with remarkable spirit .- Presbyterian

The book will be found profitable in every pious amily.—Christian Chronicle. A pure and evangelical spirit runs through the entire work .- New York Observer.

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,

This work will be sent by mail, postage propaid, to those who send us a dollar. May 31—3t LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CAN-

NO. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from N gelatine, manufactured for fine machinery, wool
lens, and solar lamps.
Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prim
quality, warranted to stand the climate of California
Australia, the Indies, and Africa.
Orders for any quantity executed promptly. Apply
to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil, Star and
Adamantine Manufacturer, Cincinnati, O